

ABSTRACT:

The protective circuit for analog sensors has one transistor (T1, T2) respectively switched in a supply voltage line (6) and a grounding line (8), whose control electrode is situated in each case by way of a voltage divider (R1, R2; R3, R4) between the supply voltage and the ground. The sensor output line (7) is connected by way of a pull-down resistor (R5) with the ground potential of the control unit. In the normal operation, both transistors (T1, T2) are switched through. When the grounding line (14) is interrupted, both transistor switch off. As a result, it is prevented that, by way of the supply voltage line (11), the voltage dividers or the sensor, a current can flow to the sensor output line. On the contrary, by means of the pull-down resistor (R5), the sensor output line is pulled to the ground potential. As a result, an incorrect signal is prevented which could emulate a wanted signal.

(Figure 1)